CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

Scientists in the U.S. have discovered how to slow light down to 120 m.p.h. (slower than Earth
rotation speed) by passing the light through hot rubidium gas.   001
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Phys.Rev.Lett.82.5229
(28 June 1999).   002
My flying saucer design makes use of slowed down light to change time over distance with the
resulting Einstein effect.   003

STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELEOPMENT

Scientists in the U.s. have discovered how to slow down light to 120 m.p.h. by passing light through hot rubidium gas. George Welch of Texas A and M University in College Station.   004

REFERENCE TO SEQUENCE LISTING, A TABLE, OR A COMPUTER PROGRAM LISTING COMPACT DISC APPENDIX

Not applicable   005

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

My invention makes use of slowed light reflecting around in a circle to cause a radial time change over distance due to an Einstein effect; in order to increase mechanical rotation around it caused by an increase in centrifugal force.   006

Also made use of is the build up of electrical charge on a conducting sphere rotating in a magnetic field; the rotating charge build up in turn increasing the magnetic field.   007

A changing magnetic field, and a rotating electric charge, excites and heats a gas in a circular hollow tube; creating light due to the excited gas interacting with a phosphor layer coating on the inside wall of the hollow tube.   008

The light created is slowed down when it passes through hot rubidium gas.   009

Slowed light reflected out of the exhaust below the flying saucer directs the light and change of time over distance to result in velocity of flying saucer converted to acceleration.   010

The flying saucer invention endeavors to fly into space from Earth, accelerate to faster than the speed of light, slow down, then go into orbit at the nearest solar system in space called the Southern Cross which is five light years away. The machine's journey would take two weeks, look at the Southern Cross with cameras e.t.c. then return to Earth.   011

Slowing light with hot rubidium gas is described in

Physical Review Focus

Slow light for the rest of us

29 JUNE 1999

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BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

There are five magnets arranged in a horizontal plane with axis vertical; one coil in the center, and four coils surrounding the central coil equidistantly.   013

Between the central magnetic coil and outer magnetic coils is a circular hollow tube filled with slowed down light, with the central magnetic coil at its center. The magnetic coils and the circular hollow tube are surrounded by a rotating sphere made of a conducting metal, and axis vertical.   014

As the metal sphere rotates relative to the magnetic field of the magnetic coils, electric charges build up on it. These rotating charges increase the magnetic field, which in turn increases the charge; causing a steady buildup of charge and field.   015

The increasing charge and field excite and heat a gas in the circular hollow tube, and the excited gas interacts with a phosphor layer inside the tube to make light. The light which bounces around the tube in a circle is slowed down by hot rubidium gas, with a resulting change of time due to the Einstein effect of light speed slower than motion speed. The radial change of time with distance increases the centrifugal force, and the sphere's rotation accelerates, providing the energy for the previously mentioned processes.   016

A reflector reflects the slowed light out of the exhaust below the flying saucer. The change of time over distance accelerates the flying saucer to faster than the sped of light.   017

Only a small quantity of fuel is required to start the machine rotating, then it can fly a distance of five light years in two weeks using no energy.   018

The nearest Southern Cross Constellation can be examined, then the flying saucer return to Earth.   019

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING

FIG.1   Three dimensional (isometric) view of the flying saucer.   020

FIG.2   Cross section of flying saucer (cross section makes a vertical plane) showing sphere M rotating in direction D around magnets 1,2,3,4, with magnetic field B causing electric charges + and - to build up on sphere M.   021

Position of circular hollow tube filled with hot rubidium gas with slowed light T is shown.   022

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The north magnetic pole is N, and the south magnetic pole is S. The slowed light exits the exhaust below.   023

Direction of magnetic field B shown with arrows.   024

FIG.3.   Horizontal cross section of flying saucer showing position of magnetic coils 1,2,3,4,5, with north magnetic pole N and south magnetic pole S with hollow circular tube T filled with light slowed by passing through hot rubidium gas. Surrounding the above is a rotating metal sphere M rotating in direction showed by arrows and electric charge build up on it. Positive charge + and negative charge -.   025

FIG.4.   Horizontal cross section of flying saucer showing magnetic coils 1,2,3,4,5, and hollow circular glass tube T.   026

The hollow circular glass tube T has outer wall made of low density glass l and inner wall made of high density glass (to make the light bounce around in a circle like the principle of an optical fiber).   027

The inner wall of the tube is coated with a layer of phosphor P .The rubidium gas G filling the tube heats up and interacts with the phosphor P to produce light which bounces around in a circle and slows down while passing through the hot rubidium gas G .The rubidium gas G is heated up by the rotating electric charge on the sphere, and changing magnetic field in coils 1,2,3,4,5.   028

FIG.5.   Circular, hollow, glass tube T is filled with slowed light passing through hot rubidium gas G. Because the slowed light has less velocity than motion velocity, the Einstein time t' in the tube is less than the normal time t outside the tube. The change in radial time over distance $t1 = t - t'$, and $t2 = t-t'$ causes an increase in radial force F1 and F2 which increases the centrifugal force of the rotating sphere which increases its speed of rotation.   029

FIG.6.   Vertical cross section of metal sphere M rotating in direction D around circular glass tube T. Increase in centrifugal force F1 and F2 caused by change of time over distance due to Einstein effect of slowed light in tube T accelerates rotation of sphere M.   030

FIG.7.   Horizontal cross section of rotating metal sphere M rotating in direction D around tube T. Slowed light in tube filed with hot rubidium gas G has Einstein effect causing time change over distance which produces change in centrifugal force of F2 – F1 of rotating sphere M rotating in direction D.Change of centrifugal force of rotating sphere M accelerates its rotating speed.   031

FIG.8.   The vertical cross section of the circular hollow glass tube T shows where the gap in the coating of the low dense glass in the wall of the tube is located in order to let slowed light escape from the tube, which is then reflected by reflector R through the exhaust hole at the bottom of the sphere.   032

FIG.9.   The vertical cross section of the flying saucer showing the metal sphere M surrounding the circular glass tube T with gap in coating of low dense glass where light escapes from the tube T and is reflected by reflector R through exhaust at bottom of sphere M with slowed light velocity v.   033

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

There are five magnetic coils 1,2,3,4,5, in a horizontal plane with axis vertical, arranged with coil 1 in the center, and surrounded equidistantly by coils 2,3,4,5, see FIG.2. , FIG.3. , FIG.4.   034

          A circular hollow tube T surrounds magnetic coil 1, with coils 2,3,4,5, outside of it; the hollow circular tube in the same horizontal plane as the magnetic coils. See FIG.2. , FIG.3. , FIG.4. ,FIG.5. , FIG.6. , FIG.7.   035

          The circular hollow tube T has an outer wall of low-density glass, l, and an inner wall of high-density glass g, with a phosphor coating P on the inner wall.   036

          The tube is filled with hot rubidium gas ,G, see FIG.4. There is a gap in the outer wall coating of less dense glass, l, with a reflector R opposite the gap FIG.9. Light escapes from the circular tube through the gap and is reflected by reflector R down and out of the exhaust as v FIG.9. The assembly of circular tube and magnetic coils is contained in a hollow metal sphere M which rotates around the assembly with a vertical axis and direction D.   See FIG.2. , FIG.3. , FIG.6. , FIG.7, FIG.9.   037

          The metal sphere M rotating through magnetic field B in FIG.2. , causes a buildup of positive charge + and negative charge - on the metal sphere   FIG.2. , FIG.3. , The magnetic field B

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is produced by the north magnetic pole N of the central coil 1, and south magnetic pole S of outer coils 2,3,4,5,   FIG.2. , FIG.3. ,   038

The rotating electric charges = and - on the rotating sphere increases the magnetic field in magnetic coils 1,2,3,4,5, which in turn increases the electric charges on the rotating sphere. Both the magnetic field and the electric charge increase while the sphere is rotating.   039

The increasing magnetic field and the electric charge rotating with the sphere, heats up the rubidium gas in the hollow circular tube, and the hot gas interacting with the phosphor layer produces light which bounces around in a circle inside the circular tube and some escapes through the gap to reflector R .   040

As the light passes through the hot rubidium gas, its velocity is slowed down to 90 meters per second, which is a slower velocity than the rotation speed of the sphere if the sphere rotates twice every second with a radius of more than 15 meters.   041

According to Einstein's theory of relativity, when motion speed of an object exceeds light speed, time decreases from normal time t to Einstein time t'.   FIG.5,   The change of time from t' to t over distance creates force F1 and F2 in FIG.5,6,7, and the resulting increase in radial centrifugal force increases the rotational speed of the sphere. This provides the mechanical energy of the sphere needed to increase the charge and magnetic field which heats up the gas in the tube to produce light. The entire system functions without fuel of any kind once started.   042

The change of light speed over distance, resulting in a change of time over distance, provides a propulsion force for the flying saucer as the light exits the exhaust below with velocity v FIG.2, FIG.9.   The exhaust is a hole in the bottom of the sphere M.   043

The light exits from tube T through the gap in the outer wall layer, l, then reflected by reflector R through exhaust FIG.8. , FIG.9, Because the propulsive force of the flying saucer results from a change of time over distance, the flying saucer can exceed the speed of light.   044

CLAIM OR CLAIMS

I claim that slowed down light, with a velocity less than motion velocity, and in a circular glass hollow tube, causes a radial change in time over distance which can increase the centrifugal force of, and accelerate, a metal sphere rotating around the tube, which has the same axis as the tube.   045

I also claim that a magnetic coil at the center of the circular tube and four magnetic coils surrounding the tube (all in the same horizontal plane) causes an electric charge build up on a

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metal sphere rotating around the magnetic coils with vertical axis (the tube and magnetic coils also with a vertical axis).   046

        The electric charge on the rotating metal sphere increases the magnetic field in the magnetic coils. Both magnetic field and electric charge increase steadily while metal sphere is rotating.   047

        I also claim that the increasing charge and magnetic field, and the rotation of the charges on the metal sphere which is rotating, heats up the rubidium gas in the circular hollow tube, and the hot gas interacts with a phosphor layer on the inside of the hollow circular glass tube, to produce light; the velocity of the light then being reduced by the hot rubidium gas, with the slowed light bouncing around in a circle inside the tube; the tube wall made of an outer less dense glass layer and inner more dense glass layer; so the light travels in a circle similar to light in an optical fiber in a circle.   048

        I also claim that the acceleration of the rotating metal sphere, caused by the radial change of time over distance due to the slowed down light in the circular tube, provides more energy than needed to produce the slowed light via the previous mentioned process.   049

        I also claim that the change of time over the distance between the slowed light in the tube (which causes the time difference according to Einstein) and the light exiting through a central hole in the lower wall of the metal sphere creates a force of propulsion for the flying saucer metal sphere.   050

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

        A metal sphere rotating on a vertical axis around five magnetic coils in a horizontal plane axis vertical, one magnet in center surrounded by four equidistant magnets, causes electric charge build up on sphere, this charge rotating increases the magnetic field; both charge and magnetic field increasing. A hollow, circular, glass tube surrounding central coil, with less dense outer wall, more dense inner wall which is coated with phosphor, is filled with rubidium gas, which is heated up by charge movement and magnetic field, and which interacts with phosphor layer to produce light which is slowed down while passing through the hot rubidium gas. This slowed down light in a circle causes a radial time change with distance which increases the centrifugal force of and accelerates rotating metal sphere. Time change between tube and light exiting sphere produces propulsion for sphere. After a little energy used to start sphere rotation, no further energy needed.   051

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